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(54) **Anti-shock and water-resistant housing for portable electronic apparatus.**

(57) A process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable electronic apparatus comprises the steps of preparing a hard housing body moulded of plastic material whose mechanical strength is hard when shaped and finished, and forming a resilient layer on said hard housing body in conformity with the shape of the outer surface of said housing body. The resilient layer is moulded of synthetic resin which shows resilient rubber-like characteristic when shaped and finished.

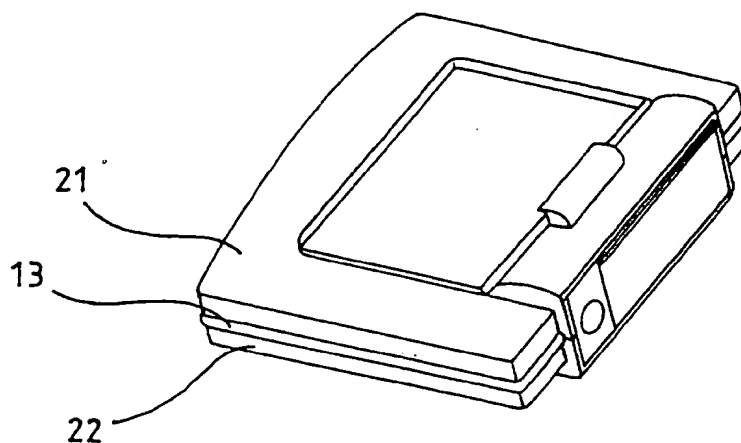


FIG. 2

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This invention relates to portable electronic apparatus such as notebook computers, pen computers, mobile telephones, etc. More particularly, it relates to a housing for enclosing the inner structure of such an apparatus.

Conventionally, a housing for enclosing the inner structure of a portable electronic apparatus is shaped by plastic moulding using acrylo butylene styrene (ABS) or a composition of ABS and polycarbonate (PC).

Such a housing is so weak that it may be fractured and also result in the failure of the inner functional structure when dropped to the ground or exposed to shock. In addition, caps for a keyboard or for the input/output ports in a pen computer may be lost.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable electronic apparatus.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable electronic apparatus.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a process for forming a resilient layer on the housing of a portable electronic apparatus.

It is further another object of the present invention to provide a means for preventing the loss of the caps for covering the input/output ports of a pen computer.

It is further another object of the present invention to provide a process for forming the key buttons of a handphone or portable computer integrally with a resilient anti-shock layer coated on the outer surface of the housing according to the present invention.

According to the present invention, a process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable electronic apparatus comprises the steps of preparing a hard housing body moulded of plastic material whose mechanical strength is hard when shaped and finished, and forming a resilient layer on said hard housing body in conformity with the shape of the outer surface of said housing body, the resilient layer being moulded of synthetic resin which shows rubber-like resilient characteristics when shaped and finished.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the housing body is prepared by using acrylo butylene styrene (ABS) or a composition of ABS and polycarbonate (PC) while the resilient layer is prepared by using block copolymers. The block copolymer is preferably composed by mixing polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) with hard mechanical properties and long-chain polyether glycols with soft mechanical properties. The block copolymer may be HYTREL resin manufactured by Dupont Company.

According to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the resilient layer is shaped to have a plurality of protuberances positioned in correspondence with the positions of a plurality of the operating switches mounted inside the housing body. The protuberances are formed so as to work the operating switches when pressed by fingers.

The upper portions of the protuberances, contacted by fingers, may be hemispherically shaped and the opposite lower portions, contacted with the operating switches, may be cylindrically shaped.

According to the present invention in a further aspect, an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable computer comprises a hard housing body, a resilient layer formed on the outer surface of the housing body in conformity with the shape thereof, input/output ports, caps for covering the input/output ports and flexible connecting members for connecting the housing body and the caps.

The connecting members are formed to have hook portions for hooking the housing body at one end and ring-shaped portions for holding the caps at the other end. The hook portions are made of resilient material so that they may be folded and recovered to hook the housing body when there are inserted into slits of the housing.

The caps are formed to have resilient tube-like protuberances fitted into the ring-shaped portions. The tube-like protuberances are prepared to expand their middle portion to clutch the ring-shaped portions when stoppers with a diameter greater than the inner diameter of the tube-like protuberances are inserted into the openings of the tube-like protuberances.

The stoppers are so formed as to have the shape of a reversed truncated cone with the height being about half the depth of the opening of the tube-like protuberances. The diameter of the upper end of the stopper is formed greater than the inner diameter of the tube-like protuberances and the diameter of the lower end.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a cross-section of the upper cover of a housing body for enclosing the internal structure of a portable computer, showing a resilient layer coated on the upper cover according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view for illustrating the upper surface of the housing of a portable computer in which the present invention is preferably embodied;

Figure 3 is a perspective view for illustrating the lower surface of the housing shown in Figure 2;

Figure 4 is an exploded perspective view for illustrating the assemblage of the upper cover of the housing according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is an exploded perspective view for illustrating the assemblage of the lower cover of the housing shown in Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a block diagram for illustrating the system board of a computer fitted into the housing according to the present invention;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a portable computer for illustrating the caps for covering the input/output ports of a portable computer according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a perspective view for illustrating in detail the cap of the input/output ports made in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 9 is a cross-section of a cap attached to an output port of a portable computer in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10 is a perspective view for illustrating a connecting member for connecting a cap and a housing according to the present invention;

Figure 11 is a cross-sectional view for illustrating the attaching action of the connecting member shown in Figure 10;

Figure 12 is a perspective view for illustrating the connecting member attached to a housing of a portable computer;

Figure 13 is a perspective view for illustrating the outer surface of a handphone in which the present invention is preferably embodied; and

Figure 14 is a cross-section of the handphone shown in Figure 13 for illustrating a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Figure 1 according to an embodiment of the present invention, an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable electronic apparatus comprises a housing body whose outer surface is coated with a resilient layer 11 made of rubber-like material. The housing body comprises an upper cover 12 and a lower cover (not shown in Figure 1), which are connected with a main gasket 13 interposed between them.

Attached to the main gasket 13 is a gasket support 131 to secure the relative position of the upper cover and lower cover so that the two covers are separated when the housing is shocked. The upper and lower covers of the housing body are moulded of plastic material whose mechanical strength is hard when shaped and finished. The outer surface of the housing body is coated with a resilient layer 11 in conformity with its shape. The resilient layer 11 is moulded of a synthetic resin which gives resilient rubber-like characteristics when shaped and finished.

The plastic material used in preparing the upper and lower covers is acrylo butylene styrene (ABS) or a composition of ABS and polycarbonate (PC), and the synthetic resin used to form the resilient layer 11 is a block copolymer which is preferably HYTREL resin of the Dupont Company composed of polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) with hard mechanical properties and long-chain polyether glycols with soft mechanical properties. A conventional moulding process is used to fabricate the housing. In one embodiment of the present invention, the resilient layer is preferably formed to have a thickness of 1.2 to 2.0 mm.

The upper and lower covers 21 and 22 are assembled together with the main gasket 13 as schematically shown in Figures 2 and 3. Referring to Figure 3, the lower cover 22 has a pair of cylindrical supporting means formed integrally with it to hold a computer steady. Referring to Figure 4, there are described the steps for mounting the parts in housing.

At first, a tray gasket 310 is placed on a flange formed around the internal space of the upper cover 21 for receiving LCD panel 324 so as to absorb shocks that may occur between the upper cover 21 and the part placed on the upper cover. On the tray gasket 310 is mounted a lower support frame 316 with a pair of pads 312 and 314 attached to the left and right bordering surfaces of the lower support frame 316.

The LCD panel 324 is mounted on the lower support frame 316. A tape 320 is attached to a left bordering portion of the upper surface of the lower support frame 316 and a communication cable 318 complying with the FCC (Federal Communications Commissions) standard. A gasket 322 is placed on the lower support frame 316 on which the LCD panel 324 is mounted with a cable 326 attached to the left side of it.

On the LCD panel 324 is placed a gasket 328 on which is mounted a digitizer 330 for processing the input signals of a pen computer. An upper support plate 332 is mounted on the digitizer 330 with six pieces 334 of shock absorbing materials interposed between them. The upper supporting plate 332 is made of a magnesium alloy with a good mechanical strength to prevent the distortion of the LCD panel 324. Meanwhile, although not shown in Figure 4, the main circuit board of a computer system is mounted on the upper supporting plate 332, having a structure as shown in Figure 6.

Referring to Figure 5, there is described the procedure for mounting the internal parts of a portable computer in the inside of the lower cover 22. The lower cover 22 has a space formed in the rear part thereof for receiving a battery 350 whose rear end surface is associated with battery pin 352 and gasket 356 by means of screws 354.

A pair of brackets 358 are connected to the gasket 356 against which a plate 362 having an infrared emitter with holding means 360 is attached together with a gasket 364. The infrared emitter of plate 362 is for communicating with external mechanism, and the gasket 364 is for absorbing shocks occurring between the plate 362 and lens 370. The lens 370 and gasket 368 are mounted against the gasket 364 by means of bolt 366. The gasket 368 is for preventing the lens 370 from being damaged by the bolt 366.

Figure 6 illustrates schematically the structure of the main circuit board of a computer. Its operating principles are described in brief. A central processing unit (CPU) 410 is connected with a random access memory (RAM) 412 and a system controller 414 via local bus.

The CPU is a microprocessor chip such as a 486DX or 486DX2 for example. The RAM 412 is used as the main memory of the system and has a capacity of, eg, 4MB, 8MB or 16MB. The capacity of the RAM 412 may be expanded by using JEDEC memory, for example. The system controller 414 is also connected with the system bus to interface the CPU 410 and local buses, while working as a DRAM controller and power manager.

An internal logic controller 416 is connected by local buses with a keyboard controller 418, a ROM 420, a buffer 422 and the system bus to control the parallel port, interrupt and direct memory access (DMA) and includes a timer and real time clock (RTC) to provide the system with standard time.

The keyboard controller 418 generates scan codes of the keyboard interrupted and transferred to the CPU 410 via local buses, the buffer 422, the system bus and the system controller 414. The ROM 420 stores a basic input output system (BIOS) program, various interrupt service routines and power on self test (POST) program executed on booting of the system.

The buffer 422 interfaces the system bus with the local buses connecting the internal logic controller 416, keyboard controller 418 and ROM 420. PCMCIA (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association) controller 434 has at least one socket 436 designed to be connected with a memory card even during power-on state of the system.

A video controller 438 connected to the system bus is also connected with a display 442 and a video RAM 440 to generate colour signal, synchronizing signal, clock signal and colour level signals from video data produced by the CPU 410. The video data is temporarily stored in the video RAM 440. The above generated signals are inputted to the display 442. A buffer 424 interfaces the system bus and local buses connecting a hard disk 426, a flash ROM 428, an external input/output controller 430 and a program logic device 432.

The hard disk 426 includes a hard disk controller and the flash ROM 428 stores the operating system and utility programs. The external input/output controller 430 includes a logic circuit for interfacing the hard disk through addressing and controls serial ports such as the floppy disk drive and printer port. The program logic device 432 is a programmable logic array including the bus control logic circuit of the buffers 422 and 424 connected with the system bus.

The following table illustrates shock tests performed on a pen computer.

| SHOCK TEST | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Height | Contact Material | Number of Repetition | Structure |
| 4 feet | Concrete | 5 | No HDD |
| 3 feet | Concrete | 5 | 1.3" HDD |
| 2 feet | Concrete | 5 | 1.8" HDD |

In the above table, the height represents the distance through which a pen computer is dropped, the contact material represents the ground material with which the pen computer collides, the number repetition represents the number of times the pen computer is dropped, and the structure represents whether the pen computer contains a hard disk.

Conventionally, a vibration test involves subjecting a pen computer to a vibrating motion made at the maximum resonance frequency for 15 minutes. The pen computer was subjected to 0.5 G's during operation and to 1.0 G's during its inoperative state. The pen computer passed the above tests, showing good mechanical properties.

It is not practical to attach the caps for the input/output ports by hinges because the inventive housing body of a pen computer is coated with a rubber-like resilient layer.

Furthermore, since the keyboard is not frequently used in a portable pen computer, it is necessary to provide means for preventing the cap of the keyboard from being lost. According to the present invention, the housing of a pen computer is provided with means for preventing the caps of the input/output and keyboard ports from being lost.

Referring to Figures 7 to 12, the means for preventing the caps of the input/output and keyboard ports from being lost is composed of caps 3, 4 and flexible connecting members 2, 5 for connecting the housing body and the caps. The connecting members 2, 5 have hook portions for hooking the housing body at one end, as shown in Figure 8. At the other end, ring-shaped portions are formed to hold the caps.

Referring to Figures 10 and 11, the hook portions 22 of the connecting members 12 are made of resilient material so that they may be folded and recovered to hook the housing body when inserted into slits of the housing. In addition, the caps 3, 4 have resilient tube-like protuberances 31, 41 fitted into the ring-shaped portions.

Referring to Figures 8 and 9, the tube-like protuberances 31, 41 may have a middle portion which may expand to clutch the ring-shaped portions when stoppers 6 with a diameter greater than the inner diameter of the tube-like protuberances are inserted into the openings of the tube-like protuberances.

The stoppers 6 are so formed as to have the shape of a reversed truncated cone with the height being about half the depth of the opening of the tube-like protuberances 31, 41. The diameter of the upper end of the stopper is greater than the inner diameter of the tube-like protuberances and the diameter of the lower end. Preferably, the upper ends of the stoppers 6 have a knob.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the tube-like protuberances 31, 41 are made of rubber, the connecting members 2, 5 of polyester resin and the stoppers 6 of plastic material. Of course, the materials are not limited to those described above. Preferably, double flanges are provided around the portions of the computer housing 1 connecting to the input/output caps 3, 4, as shown in Figure 7. Thus the caps 2, 5 of the keyboard and input/output ports 3, 4 are fixedly attached to the housing, thereby being securely kept from being lost.

Referring to Figure 13 and 14, the present invention may alternatively be embodied other equipment, for example in a mobile telephone. In a mobile telephone, the housing body comprises upper and lower covers 54, 53 and a resilient layer 52 coated thereon. The resilient layer 52 has a plurality of protuberances positioned in correspondence with the positions of a plurality of the operating switches mounted on the internal plate 55 within the housing body. The protuberances are formed so as to work the operating switches when pressed by fingers. Indication numbers are preferably indicated on the positioning surfaces corresponding to the positions of the operating switches 56, thus eliminating the necessity of providing additional buttons for operating the switches.

Claims

1. A process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal parts of a portable electronic apparatus, the process comprising the steps of:
 - forming a hard housing body moulded of plastic material whose mechanical strength is hard when shaped and finished; and
 - forming a resilient layer on said hard housing body in conformity with the shape of the outer surface of said housing body, said resilient layer being moulded of synthetic resin which shows resilient characteristics when shaped and finished.
2. A process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the plastic material used in preparing said housing body is acrylo butylene styrene (ABS) or a composition of ABS and polycarbonate (PC), and the synthetic resin used in forming said resilient layer is block copolymers.
3. A process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein said block copolymer is a composition of polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) with hard mechanical properties and long-chain polyether glycols with soft mechanical properties.
4. A process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 2 or 3, wherein said block copolymer is HYTREL resin manufactured by Dupont Company.
5. A process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in any one of the pre-

ceding claims, wherein the thickness of said resilient layer is 1.2 to 2.0 mm.

6. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal parts of a portable electronic apparatus, the housing comprising:
 - 5 a hard housing body (12) moulded of plastic material whose mechanical strength is hard when shaped and finished; and
 - a resilient layer (11) formed on said hard housing body in conformity with the shape of the outer surface of said housing body, said resilient layer moulded of synthetic resin which shows resilient characteristics when shaped and finished.
- 10 7. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 6, wherein said housing body is made of acrylo butylene styrene (ABS) or a comparison of ABS and polycarbonate (PC), and said resilient layer is formed of block copolymers.
- 15 8. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 6 or Claim 7, wherein said block copolymer is a composition of polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) with hard mechanical properties and long-chain poly-ether glycols with soft mechanical properties.
- 20 9. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 7 or 8, wherein said block copolymer is HYTREL resin manufactured by Dupont Company.
- 25 10. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in any one of Claims 6 to 9, wherein the thickness of said resilient layer is 1.2 to 2.0 mm.
- 30 11. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in any one of Claims 6 to 10, wherein said resilient layer has a plurality of protuberances (31, 41) positioned in correspondence with the positions of a plurality of the operating switches mounted inside of said housing body, said protuberances being formed so as to work said operating switches when pressed by fingers.
- 35 12. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 11, wherein the upper portions of said plurality of protuberances contacted by fingers are hemispherically shaped and the opposite lower portions contacted with said operating switches are shaped cylindrically.
- 40 13. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable computer, comprising a hard housing body (1), a resilient layer formed on the outer surface of said housing body in conformity with the shape thereof, input/output ports, caps (3, 4) for covering said input/output ports, and flexible connecting members (2, 5) for connecting said housing body and said caps, wherein said connecting members (2, 5) have hook portions for hooking said housing body at one end and ring-shaped portions for holding said caps at the other end, said hook portions being made of resilient material so that they may be folded and recovered to hook said housing body when they are inserted into slits of said housing, said caps having resilient tube-like protuberances (31, 41) fitted into said ring-shaped portions.
- 45 14. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 13, wherein said tube-like protuberances (31, 41) comprise a middle portion which expands to clutch said ring-shaped portions when stoppers (6) with a diameter greater than the inner diameter of said tube-like protuberances are inserted into the openings of said tube-like protuberances.
- 50 15. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 14, wherein said stoppers (6) are so formed as to have the shape of a reversed truncated cone with the height being about half the depth of the opening of said tube-like protuberances, the diameter of the upper end being greater than the inner diameter of said tube-like protuberances and the diameter of the lower end.
- 55 16. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in Claim 15, wherein the upper ends of said stoppers (6) have a knob.
17. An anti-shock and water-resistant housing as claimed in any one of Claims 13 to 16, wherein said connecting members (2, 5) are made of polyester resin.

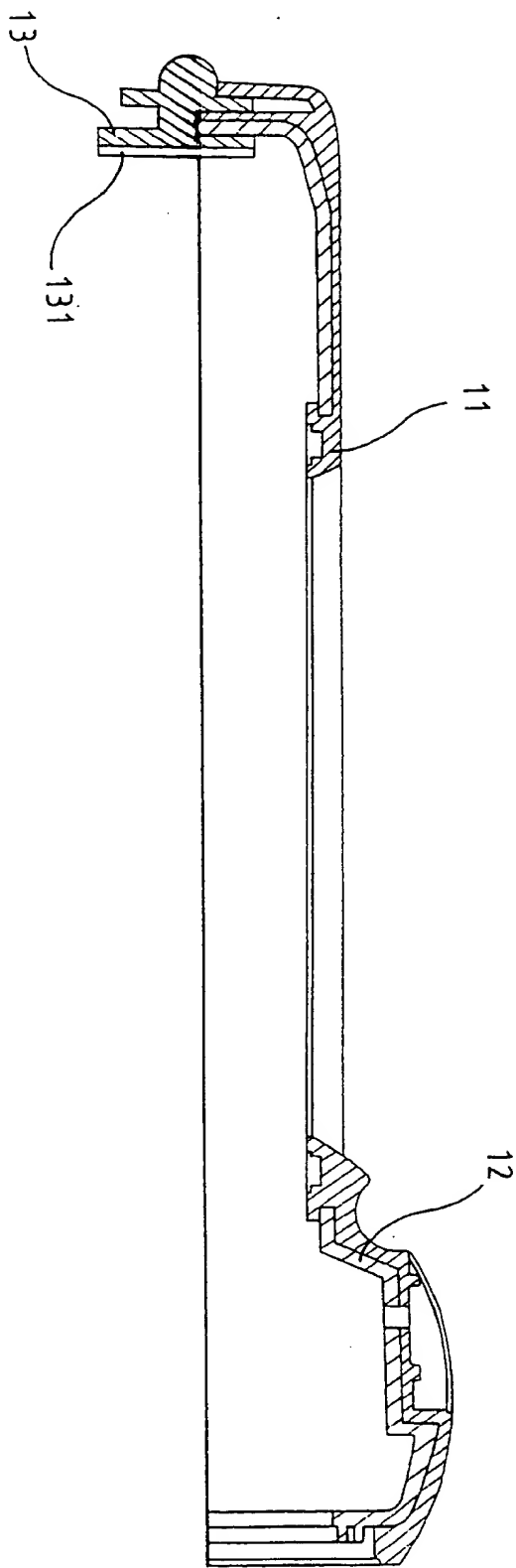


FIG. 1

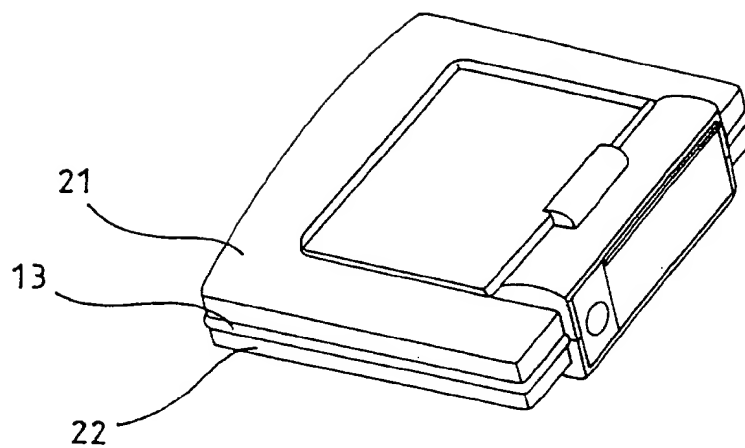


FIG. 2

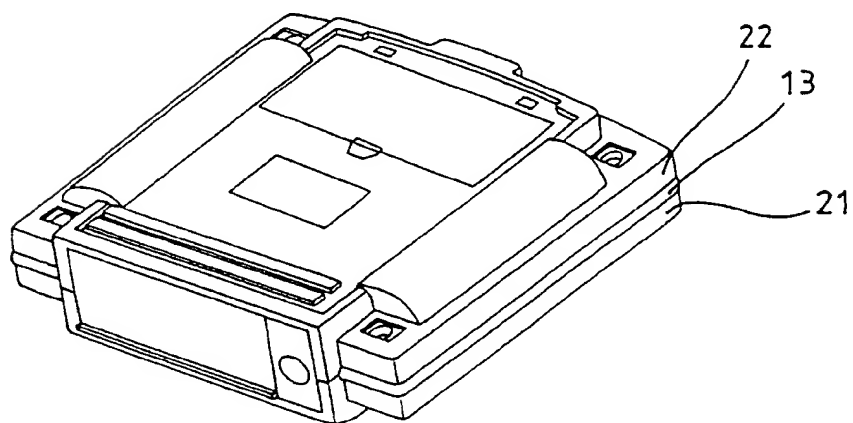


FIG. 3

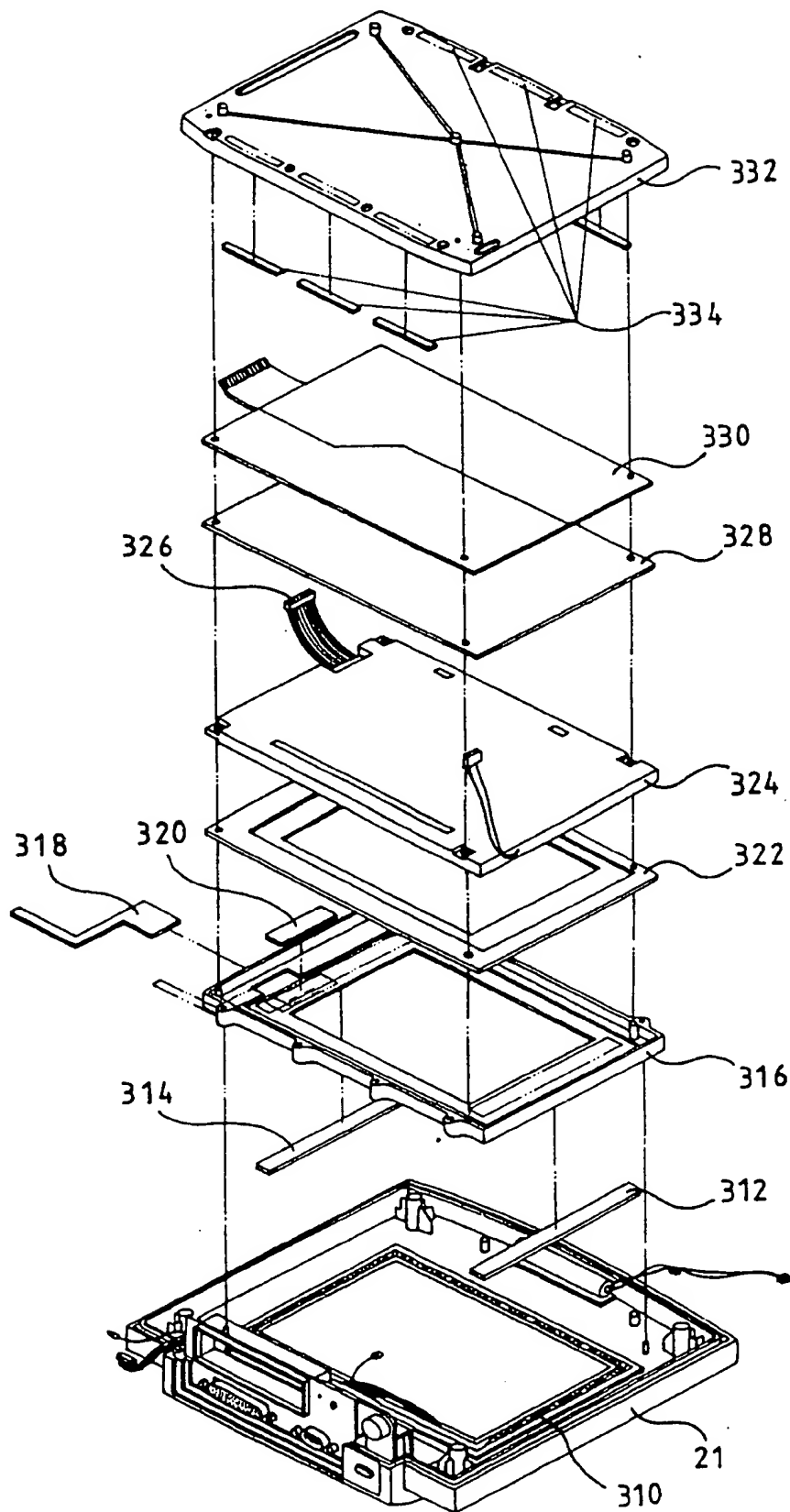


FIG.4

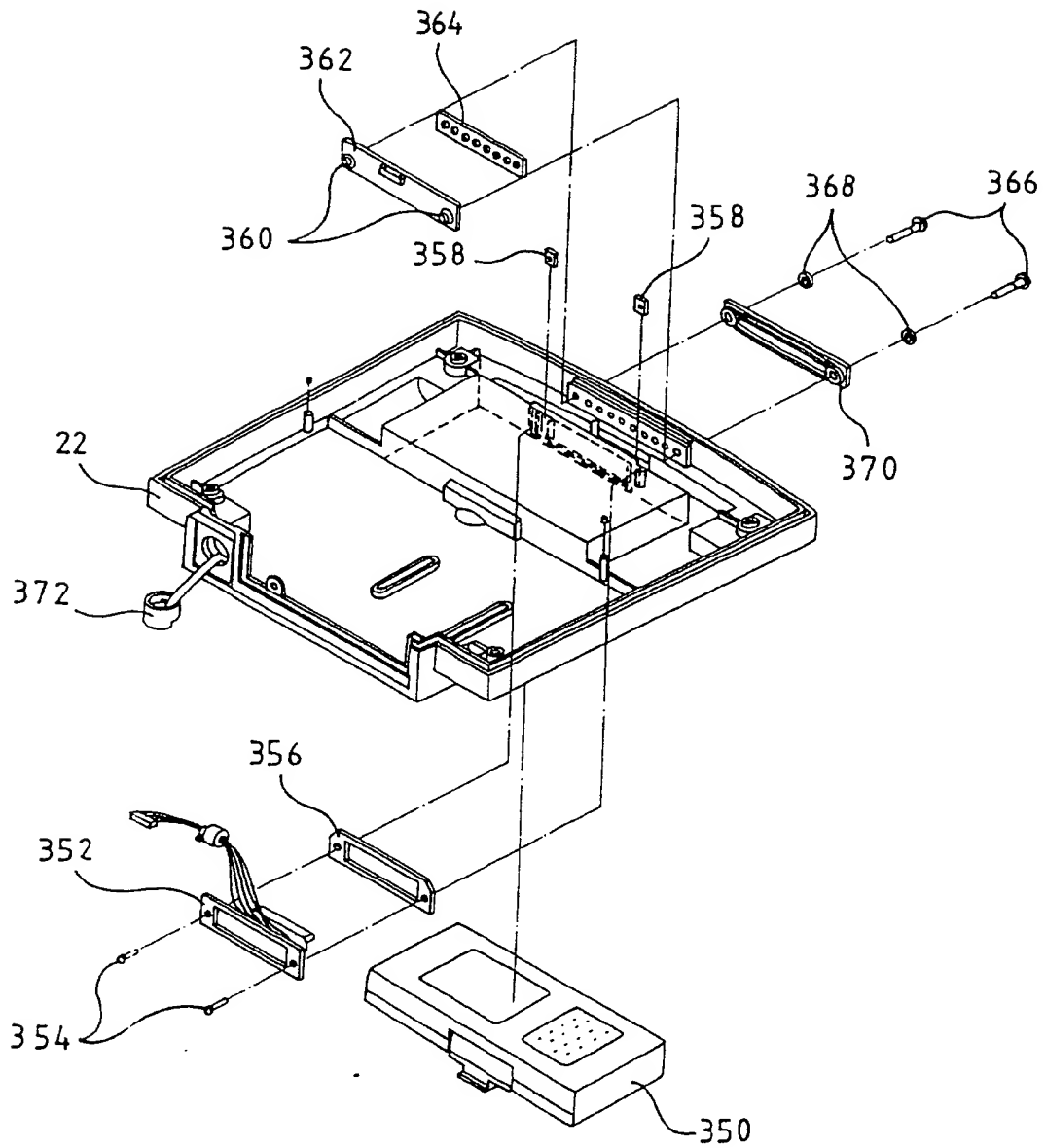


FIG.5

FIG. 6

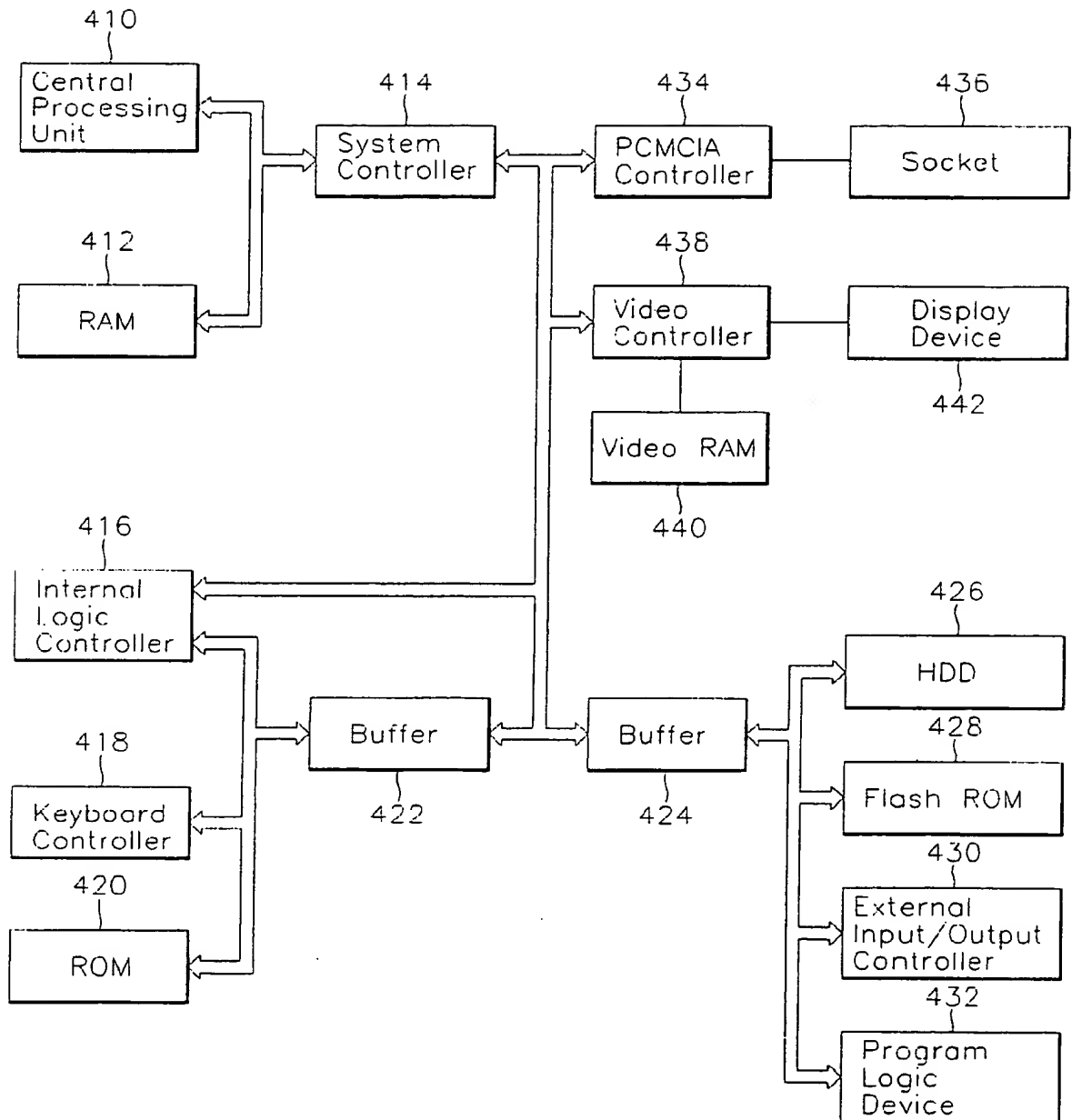


FIG. 7

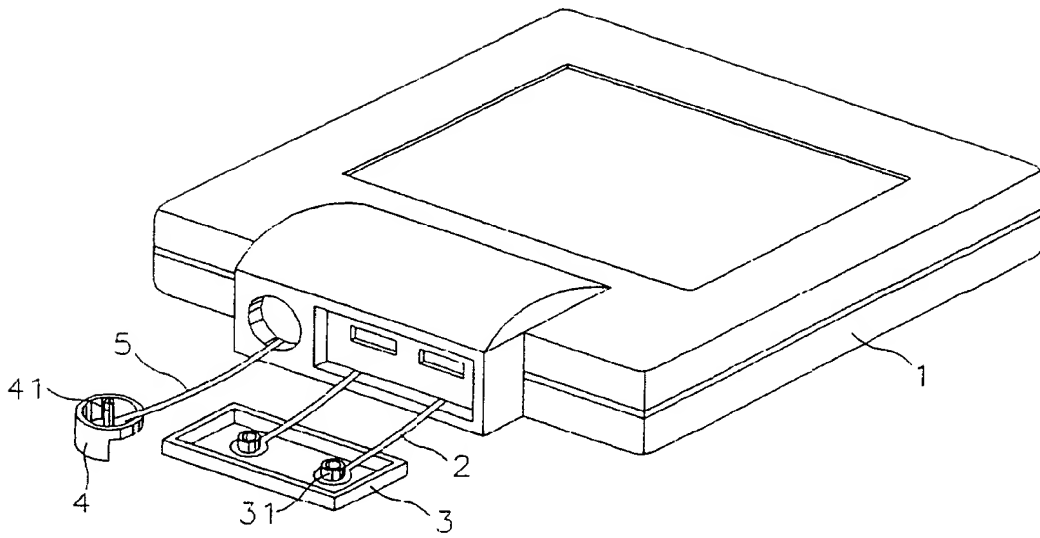


FIG. 8

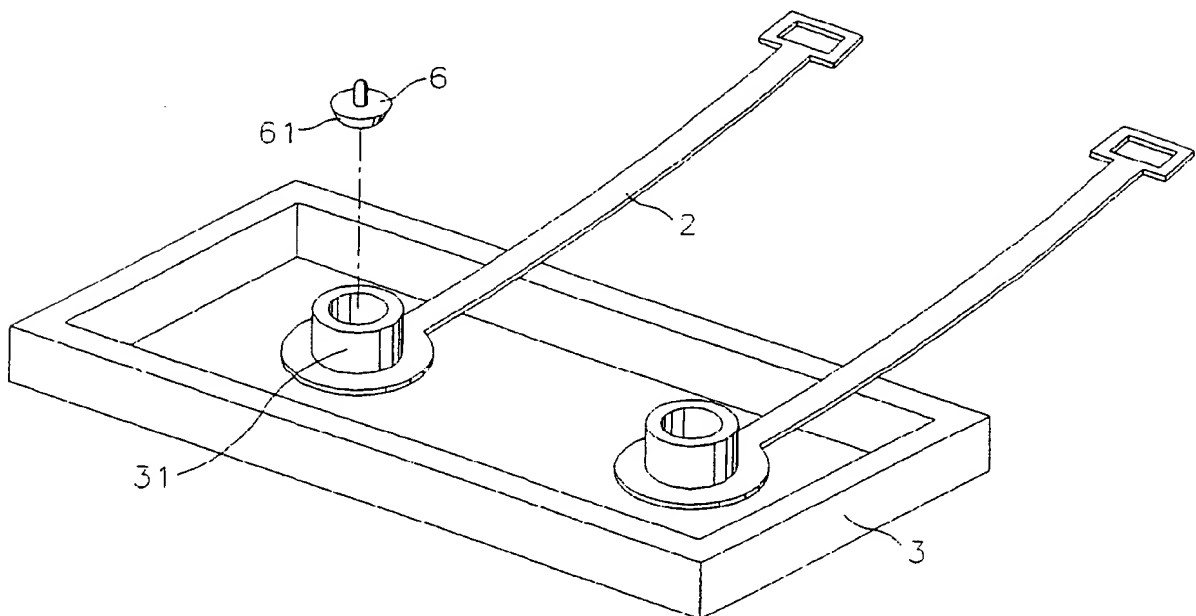


FIG.9

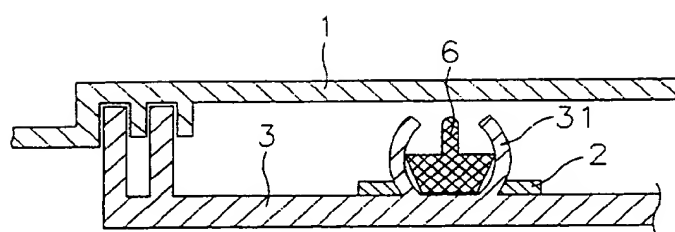


FIG.10

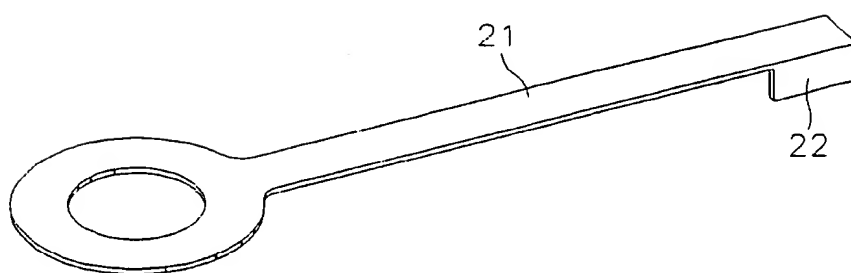


FIG. 11

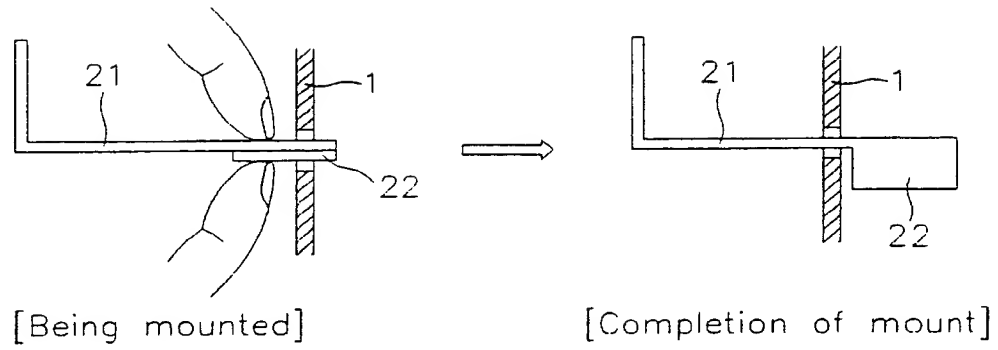
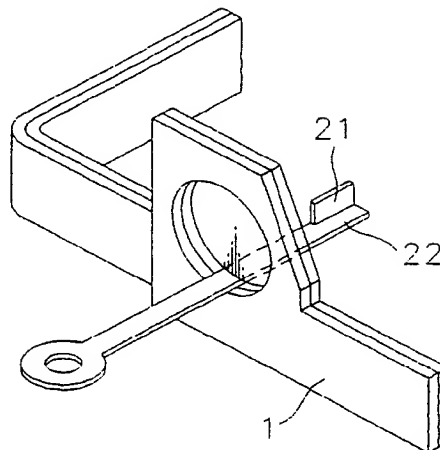


FIG. 12



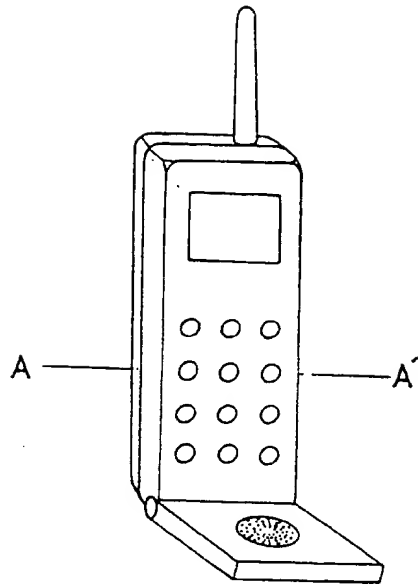


FIG. 13

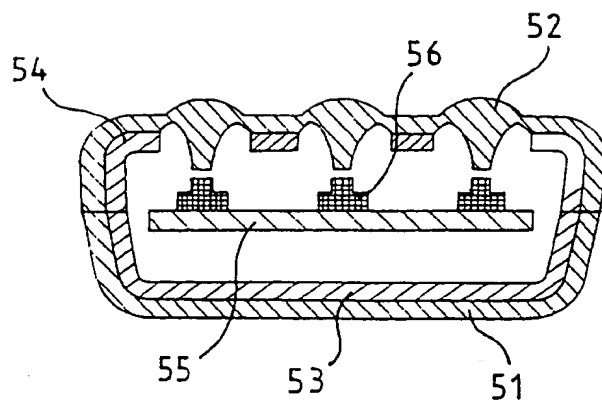


FIG. 14

(19)



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(54) Anti-shock and water-resistant housing for portable electronic apparatus

(57) A process for manufacturing an anti-shock and water-resistant housing for enclosing the internal structure of a portable electronic apparatus comprises the steps of preparing a hard housing body (53,54) moulded of plastic material whose mechanical strength is hard

when shaped and finished, and forming a resilient layer (51,52) on said hard housing body in conformity with the shape of the outer surface of said housing body. The resilient layer is moulded of synthetic resin which shows resilient rubber-like characteristic when shaped and finished.

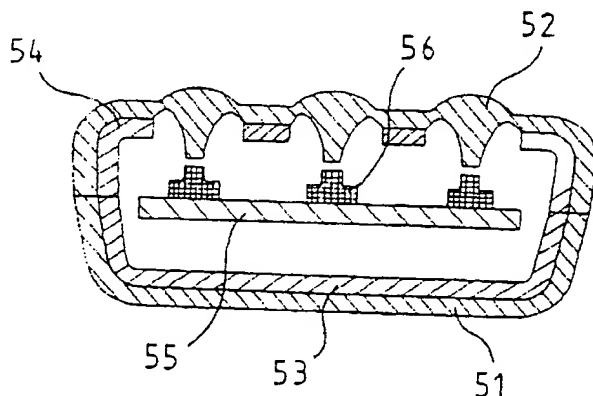


FIG. 14

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 30 2764

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6) |
| X Y | US-A-5 149 589 (MASANORI NARITOMI ET AL) * column 2, line 38 - line 57 * * column 4, line 23 - line 30 * * column 5, line 11 - line 20; claims 1-6 * | 1-5 7-10 | B29C43/20 H04M1/18 G06F1/16 //B29K55:02, B29K69:00, B29K67:00, B29L31:34 |
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| Y | * abstract; figures 6B, 7B * | 7-10 | |
| X | --- EP-A-0 564 267 (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED) | 1,6 | |
| A | * page 4, line 39 * * page 4, line 50 - line 54; claims 6,7 * | 13 | |
| P,X | --- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 18, no. 675 (E-1648), 20 December 1994 & JP-A-06 268548 (HITACHI LTD), 22 September 1994, | 6,11,12 | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) |
| P,Y | * abstract * | 7-10 | B29C H04M H04B H05K H01R G06F B32B |
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| A | * column 1, line 54 - column 2, line 12; figure 4 * | 13 | |
| E | --- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 95, no. 007 & JP-A-07 168646 (ALPS ELECTRIC CO LTD), 4 July 1995, * abstract * | 6 | |
| | --- -/-- | | |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search THE HAGUE | | Date of completion of the search 11 July 1996 | Examiner Van Nieuwenhuize, O |
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EPO FORM 1503 01/82 (P04C01)



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CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☒ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☐ None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 30 2764

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6) | |
| A | DE-U-92 17 374 (SIEMENS AG) * page 4, paragraph 2 - paragraph 3; claims 1,5-8 * | 6-12 | | |
| A | DE-U-85 09 652 (THOMAS LEEB) * claims 1-3 * | 6 | | |
| A | FR-A-876 747 (PAUL-JULES-LOUIS DURIN) * page 2, line 48 - line 75; claim 1; figure 3 * | 6 | | |
| A | PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 532 (P-1448), 30 October 1992 & JP-A-04 199353 (TOSHIBA CORP), 20 July 1992, * abstract * | 13 | | |
| A | DE-A-27 42 653 (ADAM OPEL AG) * page 9, line 1 - page 10, line 15; claim 1; figures 1-3 * | 13 | | |
| A | FR-A-2 661 285 (REGIE NATIONALE DES USINES RENAULT) * page 2, line 23 - line 37; claims 1-3; figures 1,3 * | 13 | | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) |
| A | EP-A-0 323 064 (HONDA GIKEN KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA) * claim 1; figure 3 * | 13 | | |
| A | DE-A-34 30 630 (SIEMENS AG) * figure 1 * | 13 | | |
| A | GB-A-2 049 308 (MALCOLM THATCHER GRIFFIN CANNELL, JANET FRANCES GRAHAM CANNELL) * page 1, line 101 - line 105; figure 1 * | 17 | | |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | | |
| Place of search THE HAGUE | | Date of completion of the search 11 July 1996 | Examiner Van Nieuwenhuize, O | |
| CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document | | T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document | | |

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EP 95 30 2764 -B-

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims 1-12: Water and impact resistant housing and manufacturing method
2. Claims 13-17: PC housing with resilient outer layer and flexibly connected caps for covering input/output ports openings

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